

Hydras

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HYDRAS

A PROVEN FORMULA, COMBINING CRAMP BARK, HELONIAS
ROOT, HYDRASTIS, SCUTELLARIA, DOGWOOD AND AROMATICS

Of value to the physician in the treatment of dysmenorrhea, colic, cramps, spasm, palpitation incident to pregnancy, and the various pains resulting from diseases of the female sexual organs.

In the dysmenorrhea of young girls due to some mechanical difficulty, as anteflexion or of a congestive character, of suppressed menses from exposure to cold and other causes of a similar character, Hydras will prove efficient and can be administered freely without danger. It will arrest abortion when threatened and prevent it when habitual, and is serviceable in congestive headache, in the nervous and hysterical disturbances connected with dysmenorrhea, in congestion of the uterus and uterine disorders characterized by loss of blood.

Hydras is a powerful but safe antispasmodic. Physicians can administer the preparation in variable quantities to relieve pain without risk of depression, as usually results when administering an opiate. Owing to its palatability, it is acceptable to patients with impaired digestion, and will serve as a stomachic tonic, promoting appetite and digestion.

DIRECTIONS.—In dysmenorrhea, a dessertspoonful three times daily, before or after meals, beginning a few days before the expected periods..

In the syphathetic neuroses connected with menstruation, a dessertspoonful every four hours. If the pain is severe, a dessertspoonful or more every three hours until relieved. The dose may be taken before or after meals and be increased at the discretion of the attending physician.

John Wyeth & Brother

Incorporated

Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIXIR CATNEP AND FENNEL

CARMINATIVE. ANTACID

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALL ANODYNES AND OPIATES

A palatable compound of the time-honored and reliable carminatives, Catnep and Fennel, prepared from the freshly gathered herbs, thus representing their full remedial virtues; and owing also to its absolute simplicity and uniformity, being entirely free from narcotics, anodynes and bromides, the Elixir may be administered freely with safety, and no anxiety aroused with regard to any dangerous, disagreeable or injurious effects. Physicians and mothers will therefore recognize and appreciate it as an ideal preparation.

With infants and young children, in cases of flatulency, colic or hysteria, the effect following the use of the Elixir is most pronounced, affording speedy relief, soothing and calming the nerves, inducing a quiet sleep from which the child awakens refreshed and bright, which is quite in contrast to the awakening from a sleep induced by paregoric or other opiates, which leave the child dull, listless and fretful, with the added disadvantage of lessening the desire for food, often inducing nausea. The readiness with which the Elixir may be administered, or the simple process of preparation for extreme cases of colic, commends it to the practitioner, and more especially to the mother and nurse, as a remedy which should always be on hand pending the arrival of the physician. The Elixir may be used just as it is and, in violent attacks of colic or during continued fretfulness while teething, may be diluted with hot water or hot dilute milk, either of which will assist the rapidity of its action. It is, in fact, during the teething stage, a panacea for indigestion, acid or deranged stomach.

The dose for an infant one to four weeks old, suffering from flatulent colic, is five to eight drops in a teaspoonful of warm water every fifteen to twenty minutes until quieted or relieved by eructation, dose to be increased by one or two drops for each week exceeding four weeks in age. For acid stomach, nausea, or simply as a corrective, the dose is the same, given at intervals of one-half to one hour.

The use of this Elixir will neither lead to a desire nor the necessity for its continued administration—a necessity quickly induced by preparations containing anodynes and opiates, such preparations also requiring increased doses to be effective, while with this Elixir the doses need not be increased beyond the progression required by the age of the child.

Many infants and children who through necessity are brought up on artificial foods retain such with difficulty, causing nausea and vomiting immediately after feeding from the bottle or eating, and the Elixir in such cases has been found to be most effective; and by giving small doses before or after feeding, the nauseating effect of the food is entirely destroyed.

Primarily the Elixir was devised for infants and children, but will afford speedy relief to adults suffering from indigestion, acid stomach and flatulent dyspepsia. The dose for an adult is one dessertspoonful, repeated within half an hour if necessary, and may be increased to a tablespoonful in cases of acute colic resulting simply from overeating or drinking.

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